The Brutal Murder of Mr. Maxwell at Franconia, New Hampshire.

Execution of Samuel Mills for the Crime.

Graphic Account of the Crime, Escapes from Juil, the Tr.al and the Expintion. .

HAVERHILL, N. H., May 6, 1868, The death penalty, always horrible to contemplate, dreadful to witness and painful to inflict, has seldom een carried into effect under circumstances more richly deserving than those attending the crime for which Samuel Mills was executed in this town today. The terrible horror so generally incident to the scene of an execution seemed to have been partfally or wholly removed in the remembrance of the cool, deliberate and atrocious murder of old, inoffensive George Maxwell, one of the kindest and most benevolent men that ever honored the town of Fran-conia or the State of New Hampshire with his resi-dence. So terrible in design and so cruci in execuwas the tragedy for which Milis yield his life as the penalty that the citizens for miles and miles around have ever been clamorous his early execution, and instead of the usual army of philanthropists imploring mercy and rehat may almost be termed mobs anxious that the murder of old Mr. Maxwell should be avenged speedily, even at the sacrifice of the regular progs characteristic of a law-abiding community. This feeling, although quite prevalent, especially in the immediate vicinity of where the tragedy was mitted, has been kept in check by the threatened if not actual presence of the State military force, and now that the condemned has been disposed of in the manner every one desired he should be, the people will quietly rejoice in their own hearts, recover from the excitement in a day or two and pursue their various vocations with the feeling that there is at least one less villain in this world and one more in the next than there was when the sun dawned this

To call the crime a marder is stating it mildly. It

was a butchery-a cruel massacre, as a record of the rough facts will readily convince the reader. It was on the 8th of December, 1868, that Mills, who is an Englishman by birth, broke open the trunk of a felow boarder in Lisbon, where he was employed in the gold mines, and abstracted a watch and about \$100 in greenbacks. With this plunder he started for Pranconia, where he had formerly resided, arriving at the house of old Mr. Maxwell about seven o'clock in the evening. This man was single, sixty-five years of age, and lived alone in peaceful bachelorhood, and, unfortunately, was acquainted with Mills, who had time and time again accepted the hospitality of the old man's table and roof and frequently received other substantial assistance in the hour of ed. The next morning (which was Sanday) some and presently made a discovery which curdied the blood with horror and sent a farili of terror through the whole town. On the floor of the pantry lay the dead body of the old-man, margied in the most shocking manner. The face had been pounded to a jelly, the head was nearly split in twain and likewise almost severed from the body. The celling of the pantry was bespattered with blood; the floor was besineared with it the furniture in the vicinity was disordered and everywhere there were evidences of a fearful and desperate struggle of the vicinity was disordered and everywhere there were evidences of a fearful and desperate struggle of the vicinity was disordered and everywhere there were evidences of a fearful and desperate struggle of the vicinity was disordered and everywhere there were evidences of a fearful and desperate struggle of the vicinity was disordered and everywhere there were evidences of a fearful and desperate with the flendish wreten who was awaiting the opportunity to slay him. The manner in which the murder was committed, according to a subsequent confession of Mills, was in this wise:—As the old gentleman was stepping into the pourty was struck a blow from behind with a stick of wood, which, however, did not incorpacitate him for resistance, but rather served for life, Mills managed to draw a knife as soon as possible, which he used vigorously, succeeding in plunging its blade no less than deven times into the neck and body of his vicina, The old man attempted to wretch the weapon from the assassin, but as often as he grasped the bade it was drawn through his hand, fearfully accrating his fingers and rendering him containing the special containing the s and presently made a discovery which curdled it deep in the old man's skull, and, as the mu has since sa is actorily expressed it, "that was finished him."

has since an islandorily expressed it, "that was what finished him."

A QUIET MEAL AFTER THE MURDER.

If anything was required to forcibly illustrate the diabolical coolness of the wretch, it would perhaps be well to single out his movements just after he had committed the deed. After making himself certain that the old man was dead he sat down to the table, his hands yet unwashed of the blood of his victim, and very coolly and complicentily eat a hearty supper. Pieces of biscuit daubed with blood, the handles of the fork and teapot also besineared, were found on the table when the crime was discovered. Having satisfied the inner man with a bountiful repast the murderer took the axe and proceeded to carry out the purpose which he had inaugurated by murder, and which seems to have been an acquisition to his financial resources. He broke open all the trunks in the house, selecting several arricles from each, but only securing \$25 or thereabouts in money.

the trunks in the house, selecting several articles from each, but only securing \$25 or thereabouts in money.

The FLIGHT, PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

The next matter which would naturally suggest itself to the nutrier which would not not be cause. Without meditating any unnecessary leagth of time he proceeded to the stable, hernessed up the horse on the way, drove out of the yard, fastened the gate, leaving the bloody prints of his hands behind, and drove rapidly to Gorham Me, a distance of about forty miles, where it was his intention to get about forty miles, where it was his intention to get about forty miles, where it was his intention to get about forty miles, where it was his intention to get about forty miles, where it was his intention to the train set turn in the train of Trunk Railroad and proceed West. Reaching Corham he left his horse at a stable, with orders to have it kept until his return. During the day he spent most of the time with an Irishman in the town, and early the next morning started for Northumberland, where he took breakfast, making the trip inside of a freight car unknown to the conductor or any of the train men. He pushed on and in the evening was at Island Pond. Vt., where he secreted himself in a liquor saloon and remained until the arrival of the night train for Montreal, upon which he embarked and went through. He made only a short stop at Montreal, however, but took the first train bound west and proceeded through to Galena. II.

The movements of Mills, up to the time of his faking night train for Montreal, upon which he emberked and went through. He made only a short stop at Montreal, however, but took the first train bound West and proceeded through to Galena, Ill.

The movements of Mills, up to the time of his taking the Montreal train, were traced by the New Hampshire officers, but subsequent to that they could get no tangible or definite cine to his whereabouts. The murder continuing to be the cause of great exchement in Francoma, a town meeting was called, at which it was voted to employ a detective, Moses Sargent, formerly Chief of the Boston detective force, was secured, and he immediately commenced to "work up" the case. Proceeding to Franconia on the 10th of January he surveyed the scene of the murder, took note of such facts and incidents as presented themselves, conversed with those with whom Mills had worked, and finally obtained what subsequently proved to be an accurate idea of the character, appearance and nature of the murderer. The officer then had printed a description of the insurderer, his habits, character, &c., copies of which he sont to the superintendents of most of the mining districts in Canada, the Lake Superior region and points more distant West, Mr. Sargent's theory being that Englishmen rarely change the vocation adopted when young, and believing that it was specially so with miners, he felt confident that Mills would not long keep out of that business, and it soon turned out that his suspicions or opinions were correct. The officer visited several of the mines in Canada, found that Mills had been there, and gathered other information which led him to believe that he had gone West. In his pursuit, and waile going to Racine, Wis., Mr. S. received a despatch from Franconia that the lead mines in Galena, lil. The defective then want to Chicago, then to calena, where he found that the real object of his search was in durance vite. The officer and his prisoner started for New Hampshire officers, she Sheriff was compelled to keep him constantly in irons, so deter

set for two discussions of code water and fresh sin for wood in the state. The floor.

THE JOURNEY PRON LIGHTON TO READER.

Having procured the requisite documents for bringing the prisoner out of the State, the orlicer has Mills pholograph taken and then started for New Hampsine. A statuse of about 1,000 miles. The first light and the prisoner out of the State, the orlicer has Mills pholograph taken and then started for New Hampsine. A statuse of about 1,000 miles. The first light is all. During the night he obtained posaesson of a land of the handle, and with it succeeded in removing his irons. Fluding after this that there was no chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and chance to escape the guard, he replaced his from and the which they were riding. Mr. Sargent accompanied him and as Mills entered he attempted to close the door between them, but in this he was folled and centioned against making rules end of the car in which they were riding. A state of the st

and the state of the whole concern was a mount three years of the state of the wide, and was boarded up on all sides so that nothing could be was in the only after it disappeared. The platform was in the only after it disappeared. The platform was in the only after it disappeared. The platform was in the only after the condemned had when he was suspended the cord of death, the off which was suspended the cord of death, the off was all the being he descure by having been forced through the period of the condemned had spent most of his prison life, and firmly hold by strong cleets inside. All this mournful paraphernalia of death overlooked a spacious yard, one end of which was bounded by the principal street of the village, and the whole broad space was free to whoever was desirous to witness the tragic scene.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDENNED.

A couple of hours before the execution the writer of this account had an interview with the condemned. It is said that considering the circumstances he felt had to such the principal street of the with the condemned. It was evident that his appearances in that direction were forced and with considerable effort. Upon being interrogated concerning his preparation for death he answered evasively, showing clearly that the future of his soul was the furthes: from his thoughts. Upon being informed by an officer of the jail that his visitor was a member of the press the prisonge seemed very much exasperated, and dehard with considerable emphasis that it would be much better for bim to go to work on a farm than to proper, it is hardly withing lies for the newspapers. It is hardly withing lies for the newspapers. It is hardly withing lies for the newspapers, it is hardly withing lies for the newspectations began to assemble around the scaffold in great numbers, and by the time everything was complete not less than 5,000 had gathered together. Men, women and children, all engay to witness the secne, crowded mixing a state of the presence of the presence of the presence of the presence

ward and said to him:—"Samuei Mils, you has enow just iffeen minutes to live, and if you desire to say anything to those around you there is now an opportunity."

"What shall I say?" he asked. "Anything you please," repued the Sheriff. After a moment's hesitation, as if collecting his ideas, Milis spoke in a loud and clear yolee, as follows:—

SPECH OF THE CONDEMED.

Well, gentlemen, I am guilty—Sam Mills is guilty. I feel that I have made my peace with God. Sam Mills has shown himself a man and he will die like a man. If I have done asything to offend or injure any one I am sorry for it and hope to be forgiven. Tell all the folks that Sam Mills died like a man and that he is guilty of the crime charged against him.

Jusi as he had ainshed has speech an old gray headed man in the crowd exclaimed "Amen, giory be to God!" following the exclamation with a series of piteous groans which were painful to hear, and which had a visible effect upon the condemned as well as upon, many of the witnesses, especially the female portion.

The nody of the doomed man was then enveloped in a strong canvas sack, which was securely fasten d by straps behind. When they were being tightened be exclaimed suddenly, "Not so tight, Mr. Stevens, you hurt me. I shan't try to get away any more." The buckles were accordingly let out a few stitches, after which the Sheriff announced to him that some eight minutes remained for him yet. For a moment or two he conversed with the clergyman, who gave him words of religious consolation, and then for the remaining six minutes he stood firmly upon the soaffold saying nothing, but viewing closely and with the clergyman, who gave him words of religious consolation, and then for the remaining six minutes he stood firmly upon the soaffold saying nothing, but viewing closely and with the late were not tedious and mournful moments to the condemned they certainly were to the miscellaneous assemblinge who gazed upon him. When at length the list moment had arrived Sheriff Stevens proceeded to draw the black

Letters from Doctor Livingstone-Fright and The Glasgow Herald of April 21 publishes the folowing extracts from letters received by Mr. Young, of Kelly, from Doctor Livingstone:-

COUNTRY OF THE CHIPPETA, Nov. 10, 1866

I mention several causes of delay. I must mention the rainy season as more patent than all, except hunger. In passing target a tablea country we found that food was not to be had. The Babisa are great save traders, and have in consequence but intle inds.ry. This seems to the chief cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa. But we shall get on in time.

[Lam in Bemba, or Lebent.]

I am in Bemba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it and a deep, dry dich around the inner one. He seems a man ichow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow-out when we came to a place of pleaty. We have had precious hard lines, and I would not compant if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day and our bones steking through as if they a day and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded, I filled the pot with a first rate rife given me by Captain Fraser, but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called "macro," which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The screet grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which year, Grand at Apothecas of the medicine box which year, Grand at Apothecas of rate file given me by Captain Fraser, but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of milet called "macre." which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The sorest grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which your friend at Apothecaries Hall so kindly fluted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be rendered destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy, and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably wed till at last hangry marches through dripping forests, cold hungry nights, and fatiguding days overcame their virtue, and they made off with "steady's" load, all his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder and two guns, and it was impossible to trace them after the first drenching snower, which fell immediately after they left us. The forests are so dense and leafy one cannot see fifty yards on any leart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with poor Bishop Mackenzie, but I shall try hative remedies and trust in him who has led me hitherto to neip me still. We have been mostly on elevated land, between three thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water such for which I was to seek. We are four thousand not elevated had, between three thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water such for which I was to seek. We are four thousand not elevated had, between three thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water such for which I was to seek. We are four thousand not elevated had, between three thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water such for which I was to seek. We are four thousand not hundred feet above the sea level, and will begin to descend when we're. This may be put down as 19 deg. 10 min. sooth hatitude, and longitude 31 deg. 50 min. 2 sec. we found a party of black half-cnate Arab shaves here, and one promises to take letters t

A Wife Takes Arseule Because a Whim is

A Wife Takes Arseule Because a Whim is Net Gratified by Her Husbaud.

[From the Cleveland Heraid, May 3.]

Another sad case of sucide has just come to our knowledge through a special communication from Wellsville, Onlo, on the line of the Cleveland and Filisburg Raifroad. All travellers will remember that this town is located on the Ohio river at the janction of the "River Biviston" with the Cleveland and Filisburg Raifroad. All travellers will remember that this town is located on the Ohio river at the janction of the "River Biviston" with the Cleveland and Filisburg Raifroad. From this communication we learn that the wife of Aprirew Bunting, formerly of Youngstown, Onio, communication the 20th by taking arsenie in the presence of ner husband and children, because the masonal declined to purchase additional household fermiture, cialung that the house was furnished with goods fine enough to suit any woman. Fetween seven and eight o'clock on Thinsday morning, while the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bunting 2nd two children—one eight, the other twelve years of age—were at breakfast, Mrs. B. renewed the request previously made that additional ferniture, carpets, etc. be placed in the house. The husband declined to accede to her request, whereupon she aruse from the table in a passion, proceeded to a sideboard, picked up a cup of arsente previously prepared, and threatened to take it if the busteand did not come to terms. Her children cried, her bustand sprang from his seat to preven, the woman from carrying out her wicked design—too late to sure her. In spite of his efforts she managed to gurple down a sufficient quantity to produce death, which, however, did not take place until between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, twelve hours after the potson had been taken.

Dr. Hammond, the family physician, was called, and Dr. McKenzie, a negativative and the carry a lace

the evening, twelve hours after the potson had been taken.

Dr. Hammond the family physician, was called, and Dr. McKenzie, a neignboring physician, was called, and Dr. McKenzie, a neignboring physician, was also in the room soon after the occurrence. The proper medicine was prescribed and hastily procured, but the woman refused to take the annuator until her physician said it was too late to save life. Then she regretted having taken the fatal stuff and expressed a willingness to take any antitote the physician might offer.

She was about thirty-five years of age. Her husband owned, in addition to being the proprietor of the finest and most handsomely furnished house in Wellsville, a boat on the river and was otherwise in good circumstances. He, so far as neighborhood goesip goes, both among males and females, had always granted and bought for her everything that money could procure, aget that fact has created, a world of sympathy for the husband.

SOUTH AMERICA.

and Santiago de Cuba, Captain Jerry W. Smith, irom Aspinwall April 28, arrived at this port yesterday. The purser of the latter vessel, Mr. W. S. Hesford, died at sea on last Saturday. His body was brought

ä	The following is a list of the treasure p	er Ocean
	Queen:	20 118
	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
1	A. B. Belmont	
Ø	Lees & Waller	. 102,800
	L. Von Hoffman & Co	
K	Dabney, Morgan & Co	
	Moratz Meyer	
	Well & Co	. 66,778
	Engene Kelly & Co	. 54,000
y	Duncan, Sherman & Co	
ä	Wells, Fargo & Co	
	PROM ASPINWALL.	
	F. Robert & Co	1.054
ä	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	500
ò	Ribon & Munoz	
	Wells, Fargo & Co	
U		AUGUST STATE

Total. \$727,848
The Evening Telegram of yesterday has the following interesting items from South America:—

ing interesting items from South America:

The North American Steamship Company's steamer Guiding Star, which arrived at aspinwail on April 19, with cargo for San Francisco, sailed again for Greytown on the 21st. This company will in future abandon the Nicaragua transit and run two steamers monthly on this route.

A man named Peck, from San Francisco, had been arrested on suspicion of seiling spurious gold dust at Panama, but as the dust had been shipped he has to remain in jail fifty days until proof of his guilt can be had from Europe. The United States Consul has the matter in hand.

Within the eight days preceding the departure of this mail fourteen steamers arrived at and sixteen sailed from Aspinwail and Panama to foreign ports. Hereafter there will be twenty-nine sea going sceamers entering and the same number sailing from these ports monthly—nearly one daily, including Sundays. These steamers trade direct with nearly sixty different ports. The dry season holds out remarkably well, no rain of any importance having fallen yet. The range of the thermometer during the dry season, from eight o'clock A. M. until three P. M., has averaged about eighty degrees.

In Peru yelow fever is spreading in Lima and Cal-

range of the thermometer during the dry season, from eight o'clock A. M. unit three P. M., has averaged about eighty degrees.

In Peru yelow fever is spreading in Lima and Callao. In March there were four hundred and sixty victims—two hundred and fourteen mitives and two hundred and forty-six foreigners and from the 1st to the 16th of April there had been one hundred and fifty deaths in Lima and two hundred and sixty in Callao from the disease.

Our Peruvan correspondent writes under date Lima, April 14, 1868:—The yellow fever is daily assuming greater proportions, not less than thirty victims being buried here daily and fifty in Callao. The government is taking the most effections steps to check the epidemic. The works on the canal have been suspended and the laborers are employed in baliding a new lazarette. Upwards of 600 victims were baried in Callao in March.

Coonel Balta returned to Callao on the Meteoro on the 31st, after having disarmed Callayo unresistingly. The electrons may now be considered ended. The hero of Chiclaye will be President, but it syet difficult to say who will be President, but it is yet difficult to say who will be Vice President. The capital is perfectly quiet.

The iron-clads thusear and Independencia and the coryecte Tumbes are to sail from Chorrillos tomorrow, taking on board for Arica the commission who brought up the remains of the Grand Marshal Castilla.

By a decree issued on the 9th Colonel Prado has

who brought up the remains of the Grand Marshal Castilla.

By a decree issued on the 9th Colonel Prado has been dismissed from the army, and those who, under his administration, discharged the offices of Secretary of State, General-in-chief, Inspector General, Secretary General, Prefect and Commander General of the division of the army ond naval forces.

In Chile the principal topic is the discussion of the Arman-Riviere swindle, the particulars of which are now coming to light in print.

The Santingo and Valpareiso Raifroad netted \$100,874 st in the month of February last, according to the superintendent's report handed in to the government.

A woman named Juan Pasten died recently at Santiago at the advanced age of 130, having been born in 1737. She was twice married and leaves sixty descendants, twenty-two children and forty-eight grandchildren.

Damian Gavez, the nurderer of the Italian Valente, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 31st ult. At the first discaarge four balls entered his body, but it was found necessary to fire five more shots into him before life became extinct.

COLOMBIA.

Inauguration of President Santos Gutierrez-Resignation of the Ministry-New Cabinet-All Parties Represented in It-Trouble in

The new administration under President General Santos Gutierrez was inaugurated at Bogotá on the I have since received the number of the official paper which gives an account of the speeches delivered on that occasion, together with Gutierrez' first decrees. After he had taken his oath of office on the constituespecially on the duty incumbent on the new adnistration of keeping down all attempts of unruly spirits and adventurers to disturb the peace of the country by a wise and impartial policy—a task to honorable antecedents.

he said:-"During the days of my administration the federal order, tranquillity in the interior and security

The new President answered in a speech, in which the self-to-During the days of my estimatistration the federa order, transpullity in the interior and sequential to the country in which they may be resting such contents. The new President is the country in which they may be resting such country, because of the substitution of society there is not firmly conting revolution; — of put it for the put it is authorited organization of the conting revolution; — of the conting revolution o

The French mail steamer from Santa Martha arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, but she brought no mail from the interior, which will probably come down as usual in time for the British steamer which

NICARAGUA.

the United States.

The title of the agreement is "trenty of friendship, merce and navigation." The preamble makes usual complimentary declarations and pames his Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua; the Señor Licenciado Don Tomas Ayon, Minister of Foreign Relations; the President of the United States, and Andrew B. Dickenson, Minister

United States, and Andrew B. Dickenson, Minister Resident and Extraordinary to Nicaragua, as plempotentiaries of their respective countries.

Article 1 declares that there shall be perpetual amity between the two nations.

Article 2 declares there shall be reciprocal freedom for the chizens and subjects of both nations to come and go, remain, reside; for their ships to enter all borts; to occupy homes and warehouses, and enjoy the most complete protection and security; also for their ships of war. Such liberty to be subject to the laws of the country in which it is exercised. The coasing trade of each country is reserved to its own citizens or subjects.

Article 3 puris both nations on the footing of the most favored nation.

Article 4 forbids other and higher duties on im-

Article 5 forbids other and higher duties on account

Article 5 forbids other and higher duties on account of tomage, ligits, &c.
Article 6 makes the duties on United States imports the same, whether made in American or Nicaraguan bottoms and vice versa.

Art. 7. Shipmasters and others to manage their own affairs or employ a broker, factor, agent or interpreter as they please. Absolute freedom also for buyer and selier. The citizens of both nations to have free access to the courts and enjoy in every matter the same rights and privileges as native citizens.

Article 8 gives the citizens and subjects of both the right to hold and inherit real estate within the States of the American Union or the republic of Nicaragua, in which foreigners shall be estituted to hold or inherit. But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who could not on account of his being an aiien be permitted to hold such property in the State in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to him such time as the laws permit for inim to sell it and withdraw and export the proceeds thereof, without paying to the government other charges than would be paid by the inhabitant. In case of intestates the Minister of the country to which the deceased belonged shall take charge of his effects for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors.

Article 9, section 1, permits citizens of both parties to intermarry with natives of the other party, hold and possess by purchase, marriage or descent any estate, real or personal, without thereby channing their national character, subject, however, to the laws which may exist or which may be enacted in this respect.

Section 2 exempts citizens of both countries from forced loans and military service by the other, but obliges them to pay the same lawful taxes as the natives of the country they may reskie in.

Section 3 provides for full compensation, paid in advance, for all property taken for a public object.

Sec. 4. Citizens of both countries to travel as they please to every part of the country of the other party. ens.

Article 8 gives the citizens and subjects of both

Article 12 gives civil and religious liberty, provided such citizens respect the religion, laws and constitution of the country in which they may be residing, and provides for the burial of the dead.

Article 13 provides for aid or comfort to vessels, or war, driven by stress of weather or chased by pirates or national enemies into the ports, bays and harbors of the other party's country.

Article 14 grants the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The republic of Nicaragna reserves the right of sovereignty over the route.

friendly to Nicaragua. The United States Postmaster to be at liberty to transport the mails across the route.

Art. 16. The republic of Nicaragua agrees to employ military force for the protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes, but upon failure from any cause the United States may, with the consent or at the request of the republic of Nicaragus, employ force for this and no other purpose. In exceptional cases of unforceseen or eminent danger the United States forces may act without such consent previously obtained—such exercise of force to be subject to the laws of the United States Congress.

Art. 17. The United States protection is conditional on the good faith of the company controlling the route, but protection is not to be withdrawn without six months' notice.

Article 18 makes article 14 inoperative if there is now in existence any valid concession by the Nicaraguan government having reference to the interoceanic route, and the protection of the United States stipulated under article 15 is reserved until the owners of such concession recognize the concession made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States.

Art 19. After ten years from the completion of a railroad or any other route of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific the company in possession shall not directly or indirectly divide by the issue of stock more than fifteen per cent per annum. Whenever the rates produce a greater revenue they shall be reduced.

Art 20. The treaty to last fifteen years and terminate by tweive months' notice on either side at or

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Business at the Exchange yesterday was, like the seather, dull, full of promise, but short of its fulfitment. The attendance was slight and but little in-terest was manifested. The following sales were made:—

Made:—

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

Two 3 story brick dwelling houses and lots Nos 15 and 15 Lispenard at, between West Broadway and Church at, lot 48; [18] to 49; A. Tutler.

Three story brick house and lot 32 Lispenard at, as, 55 ft. w of Church at, the 38; 10, 19 et. Curtis.

21,509

Three story brick house and lot 32 Lispenard at, as, 55 ft. w of Church at, es, bet Lispenard and Canat ats, lot 18,520,5, Edw'd Wright 29,000

Three story English basement brick house, atable and lot, No.207 Lexington av. (oid No Exp.05, B. e., see 554 and 33 dts, house 31,5354, lot 24,928, B. S. tennett.

BLLENDALE, BERGEN COUNTY, PROPERTY—BY JARKS M.

Licton Allendale av. 100 ft from Charcison at, 50x125, H

Jackson.

Jackson.
1 lot adjoining, 50x196, H Jackson.
1 lot adjoining, 50x196, H Jackson.
HOBNSVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y., PROPERTY

wyckoff st, ns, 415 ft wo Carlton av 212121 | 1,200

wyckoff st, ns, 415 ft wo Carlton av 212121 | 1,700

South 3d st, aw s, 225 ft se of the st, 202123 | 3,000

North 2d st, ns, 225 ft se of the st, 202123 | 3,000

North 2d st, ns, 225 ft se of the st, 202123 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

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South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft wo of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, 25 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft re of 8th st, 205120 | 3,000

South 5th st, ns, 105 ft re of 9th st, 105 ft re of 9th st,

Lots 74 and 78, map of E. Durots, Dubois st, a.s., each 25s 190.

MUISSON CITY.

Newark tumpike, n.s. near west end, 183.185.

Prospect as, n.e.s., 55.5 ft s.of Bergenwood road, 18-10s 195.2

Lot 24, bik 3, map Hudson Grove, 25s166.

Prospect ns, n.e.s., 212.65, ft s.of Bergenwood road, 19.55c193.2

The emigrant stearner Smidt, from Bremen, arrived in this port on Sunday after a long and protracted voyage. The Smidt is a new vessel, brig rigged, and some two hundred and thirty feet long by thirty-three feet beam. Her engines were built at Bremen nine months ago, and are of two hundred horse power, with two epinders each of forty meb diameter and thirty inch stroke, making sixty strokes per minute. The engines work up to a pressure of sixty pounds on the square inch, although they have not been worked beyond twenty-five. The Smidt brought out 766 passengers, and has ample accommodation for 340 second cabin and about the same number in the steerage. The between decks are lofty, being nearly ten feet high, and are well ventilated, although a little dirty at present on account of the long voyage just terminated. The vessel is now going into dock, where she will be theroughly refitted and her engines repaired. She promises to make a favorite vessel for the emigrant trade between this port and Bremen; but on account of her poop deck and brig rig she looks from the outside rather ungainty in comparison with some of the other ocean steamships. The emigrant steamer Smidt, from Bremen, arrived

Judge Caton, of Illinois, has accumulated at of \$1,500,000 since 1852, in the telegraph by His franchises in Illinois, Iowa and Rinnesot been leased to the Western Union Company at of \$90,000 a year for fifty seas.